Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1830. [NUMBER 2,085.

NOTICE.

TO the Creditors of HORMUSJEE BHICCAJEE MEERJEE, and others, lately trading under the name and firm of BHICCAJEE MEERJEE AND CO,

The Creditors of the late firm of Bhiccajee Meerjee and Company who have come in under the Deed of Trust executed by the said late firm to Framjee Cowasjee and others bearing date the 23rd day of January 1827, are hereby requested to attend at the office of Framjee Cowasjee one of the Trustees, in Appollo Street within the Fort, for the period of one month from the date hereof between the hours of eleven and five, each day, during that period, in order to compare their claims with the Books of the said late firm, in order to adjust the same. and also to investigate the receipts and disbursements made by the Trustees, and to ascertain the Assets now in their hands, so as to enable the said Trustees to declare a dividend to be paid to the Creditors, who have Signed the said Trust Deed, such Creditors of the said late firm, as have not come in under the said Trust Deed and signed the same, are hereby requested to attend at the said Framjee Cowasjee's Office, during the period, and at the hours aforesaid and to sign the said Deed forthwith, so that the Amount of their respective claims may be ascertained and that they may receive their dividends in like manner with those Creditors who have already signed. It is hereby particularly requested that all persons, who are indebted to the said late firm will remit the amount of their debts forthwith to Framjee Cowasjee the said Trustee,—Dated the 15th day of May 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, That Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of CONVERJEE DOSSABHOY late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to JURREEBOYE, the widow of the said deceased, all Persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof, dated, this 11th day of May 1830.

H. W. MORRIS.
PROCTOR.

જાહેર• ખબર*

શ્રી•યુમખજીનાં•રેહવાશી•મરનાર•પારશી•ફુવરજી•ડોશાભાઈની•શધલી•મીલ્કતનયા•જેવાજબી•ઠેકિતે•નયા•માંગતાનું•વકીલાતનામું•લેવાને•શ્રી•યુમખજની•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રીપરીમ•કોરટગ્રે•ઉપર•કરેલા•મરનારની•વડી•છોકરી•મેરખાઈનાં•વકીલ•દાદાભાઇ•માંણેકજી•મરજ•કીધીછેજે•મકને મલે•વાશતે•જેકોઇ•ઇનાં•વાધેશતા•હોઈ•તેહનાંને•જાહેર•થાકે*

તારીખ• ૧૧ મી•મેકે• ૧૮૩૦
ઇચ•ડખશી•મારીશ•
વકીલ*

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE FOLLOWING

Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanack for 1830....	2	"
Sheet, Ditto for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Partnership between WILLIAM BENTON, and HUMPHREY FRANCIS BOADEN Lithographic Printers at Bombay, has this day been dissolved by me.—Dated this 13th day of May 1830.

H. F. BOADEN.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of IRWIN DAWSON late of Bombay, a Captain in His Majesty's sixth Regiment of Infantry now quartered at Poonah, a place subject to the Presidency of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST, of Bombay Esq. Registrar of the said Court, all Persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 10th day of May 1830.

DANL. BOWDEN SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of SORABJEE DOSSABHOY, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to DADABHOY MANOKJEE Attorney for Meerbhoye, the eldest Daughter of the said deceased, all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of May 1830.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર• ખબર*

શ્રી•યુમખજીનાં•રેહવાશી•મરનાર•પારશી•રુસ્તમજી•ડોશાભાઈની•શધલી•મીલ્કતનયા•જેવાજબી•ઠેકિતે•નયા•માંગતાનું•વકીલાતનામું•લેવાને•શ્રી•યુમખજની•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રીપરીમ•કોરટગ્રે•ઉપર•કરેલા•મરનારની•વીધવા•જરીબાઈ•મરજકરીછેજે•મકને•મલે•વાશતે•જેકોઇ•ઇનાં•વાધેશતા•હોઈ•તેહનાંને•જાહેર થાઈ*

તારીખ• ૧૮ મી•મેઈ• ૧૮૩૦
ઇ•શી•મારગેજ•
વકીલ*

For Sale.

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Forbes, and Co.

THE undermentioned Wines just imported per "Clairmont" from Messrs. Bruce, Shaw, Hope and Co. of Leith,

Superior Old Sherry in 6 dozen Chests at ~~Rs~~ 27 per dozen quarts.

Ditto ditto 6 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 15 per ditto Pints.

Ditto Old Port 6 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 21 do quarts.

Ditto ditto 6 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 13 per ditto Pints.

Ditto 1st Growth Claret 6 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 36 per ditto quarts.

Ditto 2d ditto do. 6 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 30 per ditto dittto.

Ditto Old Hock 3 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 45 per ditto ditto.

Bombay, 19*th May*, 1830.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE, formerly occupied by C. N. Goodwin, Esqre. in Bake-House Lane, apply to JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, at his Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 19*th May*, 1830.

YATES AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To-morrow Thursday, the 20th Inst.

A LARGE quantity of warranted JAMS and JELLIES of almost every description, 50 Wesphalia Hamps, 3 Cases of Pine Cheese, bales of Flannell, Piece Goods, best Mustard, Sallad Oil, Double and single branch Wall Shades, Soda and Sedlitz Powders, Glass Ware, Stationary, Gun Powder, Brandy, Beer, Carpets, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Umbrellas, Chintzes, Furniture and a variety of useful articles.

AT NOON.

An English built Stanhope, a Shigram some capital Saddle and Buggy Horses and a valuable Arab the property of a Gentleman.

YATES AND CO.

HAVE ON COMMISSION.

AN assortment of beautiful Ribbons, Berkely Cheese, Oilmans' Stores, Medicines, Confectionary, Intersecting Hones, Pickles, Hoffmans' bottled Fruit, York Hams, Soda and Sedlitz Powders Europe Blankets, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN STARK AND CO.

Taylors, Habit, Naval and Military Uniform Makers.

MOST respectfully beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Presidency, and Outstations, that they have commenced business in the above line, and will strictly attend to all Orders, they may be favored with, in the neatest stile, and on moderate terms.—It is particularly requested that commands from Gentlemen at Outstations may be accompanied with cash, or orders on their Agents.

Enquire at MR. W. BURGHOFF'S. No. 71 Small Colaba.

Bombay, 19*th May*, 1830.

For Sale.

A GUIDE to the speedy acquirement of the Maratha Language on the Hamiltonian System.

BY

MAJOR DAVID CAPON,

PRICE 5 RUPEES PER COPY,

To be had at the Chief Engineer's Office in Hodges's Ravelin, opposite the Military Pay Office.

Bombay, 19*th May*, 1830.

For Sale.

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF THE
UNDERSIGNED.

PALE SHERRY from Several London Houses at 650 ~~Rs~~ per Butt,

Ditto in Hhds. ditto ditto 300 per do.

Ditto in Bottles, half and quarter Cases, for quarts 16 per doz.

Ditto in quarter Cases, Pints 10 per doz.

Madeira London particular 600 per Pipe

Ditto India Market 400 per do.

Claret in 3 doz. Caces from Gerard and Co. 20 per doz.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
DADY'S BUILDINGS, FORBES STREET,
19*th May*, 1830.

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN MAN being about to proceed to England by the first opportunity, would be happy to engage with a Gentlemen as Servant, or take charge of Children, for particulars, Apply to the PRINTER of this Paper.

Bombay, 19*th May*, 1830.

THIS DAY,

Wednesday, the 19*th* Instant.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VARIETY of Chintzes and other fine goods, English Shoes, several Sets of Colored and Varnished prints, the remainder of an invoice of Sadlery and Harness, Cloths, Baskets, an Invoice of Fresh preserved fruits, Jams, Jellies. and Cherry Brandy from Hoffman, a quantity of leaden Pipes, Colored Dimety, Handkerchiefs, Damask pattern chintz, anchovy Paste, Pickled Mushrooms, a few pieces of Damask &c. &c

ALSO,

A few prime Hams, just landed from the Duchess of Atholl.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A HANDSOME London built Tandem Cart, nearly new, with a set of highly finished Town made Harness, price Rupees 1200.

A Capital double barrelled Gun (detonator) by Wm. Smith, Rupees 650,

A ditto single barrel'd Gun by Joseph Manton, 500, with a great variety of double and single barrel'd Guns, Pistols, &c. They have also received the following works at moderate prices, viz. Book of the Boudoir, Hall's Travels in N. America, Evans on the invasion of India, Tales of the Times, Tales of an Indian Camp, Memoirs of Bolivar, Madden's Travels in Turkey, the Gem, the Amulet, Literary Souvenir, Winter's Wreath, Quarterly and Edinburgh Review, and an assortment of Ladies Pocket Books in Red Morocoe and Clasps, &c. &c. &c.

To Be Sold.

A FINE full Toned Grand Piano by Broadwood, with Platform, and Glass Stands, has been well season'd to the Climate and can be recommended as a valuable Instrument, price Rs. 600, Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

A Card.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN begs to inform the public that he purposes to Educate a few pupils in the art of Reading. Writing, Ciphering, &c &c. at Moderate Terms.—Apply to Mr. W. GORDON, Supreme Court Keeper at the Court house.

Bombay, 19*th May*, 1830.

FOR SALE,

A Set of BAND INSTRUMENTS, Shipped from England for the use of the Nagpoor Band, quite new, and in high order.—Apply to Messrs. LIMJEE BHICCAJEE'S SONS AND CO., where the Instruments may be seen, with the Invoice, from which a deduction of 15 per Cent. will be made for ready money.

Bombay, 19*th May*, 1830.

THE FORTY SEVENTH

MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

A FEW Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had of MERWANJEE NASSERWANJEE (Nadirshaw) at the Shop of Mahomed Ally Tyabjee, Ship Chandler, and opposite to Messrs. Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons, at 115 RUPEES PER TICKET.

Bombay, 19*th May*, 1830.

AT THE

GODOWNS,

OF

Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

VERY superior old pale Sherry in Butts from G. Heath orn and Co at 700 Rs Per Butt. Do. Do. at 600 Rs
Do. Do. Do. in Hhd. at 350 Rs per. Hogshead. Do; Do. C. 300 Rs
Do. Do. Do in Quarter Cask, at 175 Rs per Quarter Cask.
Do. Do. Do. in Six dozen cases, at 22 Rs per dozen.
Do Do. old Port in six dozen cases, at 20 Rs per dozen Ditto C. 16 Rs
Also a few Hogsheads of Allsopp's Pale Ale, *ex Triumph*, at 70 Rs

Bombay, 19th May, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

THE

BOMBAY REGISTER

AND

DIRECTORY

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE

ALMANACK

FOR DITTO.

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 19th May, 1830.

TO BE LET.

AN Upper roomed HOUSE of two Stories, situated in Nesbit Lane next to Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee and Co's (lately occupied by R. C. Money, Esquire) and is ready to enter immediately.—For Terms, apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his Office in the Fort.

For Passage to London,

THE BARQUE

MALVINA,

OF 400 TONS,

THOMAS PEARSON,

COMMANDER.

TO Sail about 25th May. Apply—to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 19th May, 1830.

For Passage to Scotland

THE SHIP

CLAIRMONT,

400 TONS BURTHEN.

A. McAULAY,

COMMANDER.

HAVING excellent accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched for *Port Glasgow* on or before 20th June.

Application to be made at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 19th May, 1830.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend A. Goode Chaplain of Ahmednuggur, and to visit the station of Malligaum once a month, and the Reverend C. W. North, Chaplain of Kirkee.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Actg. Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE,
17TH MAY, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

MEDICAL RETRENCHMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CRONICLE.

SIR,—The conversation which is reported to have taken place at the India House on the 16th of December, regarding the Medical Retrenchments, affords a memorable instance how little the case of the unhappy sufferers by the famous General Orders of the 28th November 1828, is understood in England. Those Orders were transmitted from England by the Directors on the 28th May 1826. They reduced Assistant Surgeons to a scanty allowance, on which a bachelor may with extreme good management, and the most rigid and constant economy exist.

If he relaxes at all, or if he has any ill-luck, if he loses a horse or a bungalow, he must fall into debt; and he cannot hope to begin extricating himself before promotion to Surgeon, that is before he has served about fifteen years. Of the situation of the unhappy men who had married on the faith of the old long established system, it is painful to think. What has been done to ameliorate this state of things? what are the modifications of which the Chairman speaks which "place the allowances on an improved footing?" all that has hitherto reached Bengal that has any such appearance is the Regulation specifically alluded to by the Chairman, in the next sentence of his remarks. It was sent out by the Directors in August 1828, and published here in General Orders of the 27th of March 1829

By this Regulation the Pension of a Superintending Surgeon, who previously could retire on £300 after two years service in that rank, was raised to £365 *after serving five years* in that rank; a Superintending Surgeon, who may only serve as such for four years and ten months, would only be entitled to £300 a year as before.

A member of the Medical Board who had served in the Board for two years could retire on a Pension of £500 a year. The "important modification," grants a pension of £700 *after five years in the Board* and "*at least* twenty years service in India, including three years of furlough."

Apparently the simple in England, who take any interest in these remote affairs, are led to believe that all the Surgeons in this service may look to retire on this £700 a year, about the time they had completed their service of twenty years. The Court themselves must have had some such idea, when they could deliberately assure their Medical Servants in reply to their various memorials that "*they* must now express *their* conviction that on a review of all the circumstances of the different services, the Medical Branch of the Company's Army was placed on an adequate footing both of rank and pecuniary advantage. This was their *conviction*, three months after they had despatched the Orders of May, which have overwhelmed with hopeless distress the whole class of Assistant Surgeons.

Now what is the real value and extent of this *improvement*? what sacrifices are made by the Company? and what is the real gain to the Medical Service? A Member of the Medical Board, who will serve three years longer, may retire on a pension of £200 a year more than he formerly obtained. If he had retired at the beginning of this term he would have drawn in three years the sum of £1,500 as pension. This is saved to the Company; and will serve to pay his increased pension for seven years and a half, if he should live so long. There is besides the chance that in waiting for it he may be carried off like the late excellent Mr. Gibb;—and his pension is saved altogether. A little reflection on these things, and on the manner in which Superintending Surgeons are lured into remaining, by the gradually encreasing pensions of £300, £365, £500, and £700 will convince any reflecting person that many will die of that most fatal disease "remaining another year" and that the *new* pensions will scarcely amount to a greater sum *in the whole* than the *old*.

As to the period when they will be attained The Senior Member now in the Board came out in 1789, and after forty one years Service, he is not yet entitled to the £700 a year. The Junior Member now in the Board has served 35 years already. If he were to retire next year he would only be entitled to the pension of £365, and he must complete a service of forty years for the highest rate. The very youngest Superintending Surgeon has served above twenty five years: when can *he* look forward to enter the Board? when he will have his vista of five years further service before him? Meantime the effect of luring these Gentlemen to remain a year more—two years more—for the higher scale of pension is to check the Promotion of their Juniors.

The scheme of a double rate of pension to induce Superintending Surgeons and Members of the Board to remain in those Offices at least five years *may* be a measure of state economy, but is now one of state wisdom. It too often happens that men rise to those higher ranks, after long service in this unhealthy climate, with infirm bodies, and worn out minds, when they are nearly incapable of any energy. The true policy would be to give them at once, on their attaining that rank, a liberal pension, and to smooth the patch of their retirement, why should they be encouraged and tempted to linger in harness for which their strength is no longer adapted. I knew a remarkable instance of this sort some years ago; a good natured old man was Superintending Surgeon of the Division, whose memory had failed to such a degree as to make him the jest of those he was supposed to controul. He had recently attained that rank and he was *hanging on* to obtain the encreased pension. The poor old gentleman died while he was waiting for it. Why should not a Superintending Surgeon or a Member of the Medical Board be entitled to the scale of pension fixed for those ranks on the same principle as prevails in the Army, from the day they attain them? Those who have energy and health would still remain, on account of the gratification they derived from actual employment, and the advantage of saving something from their salaries. But those who were infirm would be permitted to retire at once, and to make place for others who were more active.

Such is the view which experienced Members of the Service take of the effect of these boasted *improvements*, in the Service, which are expected to fill the Medical Officers in Bengal with gratitude. But even if they were of a less questionable nature, what does it avail an Assistant Surgeon who is pining upon 317 rupees a month, (or on 256 rupees if he is at a half batta station,) and who sees no prospect of an increase to his allowances by his promotion to Surgeon for many years, what does it avail *him* to be told that if he chances to be one of the fortunate few who survive the toils and dangers of the service for *forty years* he may expect a handsome pension for the remainder of his days?

Yet this assurance, under the vague term of "the allowance having ben placed on an improved footing" seems to have satisfied the well meaning, but ill informed enquirers at the India House! Was there none of our brethren now on furlough sufficiently active to learn the truth and to point out the delusion?

Is there none now at home, or going home, who we could hope would advocate a plain and forcible memorial stating the real grievances and hardships under which we suffer? who would press them upon the attention of the Directors—privately, and publicly; in the Court of Proprietors—and through the Public Medical Bodies and the Press? As long as we *merely* transmit lengthly memorials publicly to the Hon'ble Court, without taking further steps to ensure a patient and *professional* hearing to our case, we shall obtain nothing; our case will not be understood,—or be neglected or overlooked, or forgotten;—or some trifling and insignificant boon will be bestowed, and we shall be told to take it and be thankful "that our allowances are now on a better footing; and if we continue to complain, we are deemed the most preverse and unreasonable of mortals.

ANOLD ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Ben. Hur., April 26.]

MADRAS.

We have been requested to publish the following Memorandum which cannot fail to be interesting to all who had opportunities of estimating the value of our late excellent Governor; subjoined to it is the agreement entered into by MR. CHANTREY for the construction of the Equestrian Statue of SIR THOMAS MUNRO, to be erected at Madras.

"The Committee of Management at Madras for the erection of a Statue to the memory of the late SIR THOMAS MUNRO have received by one of the recent arrivals from England, a communication dated in November, stating that Mr. CHANTREY had made considerable progress with the model of the statue, and deferred the completion of it only, in order to afford an opportunity to certain intimate friends of SIR THOMAS, then shortly expected in London, to suggest any alterations with the view of making the likeness more correct.

"The Committee have the gratification of being assured that the Gentlemen to whose co-operation in England they are so much indebted continue, collectively and individually, to feel a strong interest in the progress of the work, and they learn from a source from which the best information on the subject is to be derived, that the loss of SIR THOMAS MUNRO instead of being forgotten is felt more and more every day in England.

A memoir of his life, composed entirely of his own letters to his family and others, was expected to be published in the course of last year, and it was confidently anticipated that it would raise still higher than it ever stood the general reputation of him,* "than whom Europe never produced a more accomplished Statesman, nor India, fertile as it is in Heroes, a more skilful Soldier."

The work is dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, who has taken a most liberal and friendly interest in its production."

AGREEMENT entered into this twenty second day of October 1828 between J. G. RAVENSHAW, Esq. on the part of the Committee and FRANCIS CHANTREY, Esq. R. A. for the construction of an Equestrian Statue in Bronze of the late Major General SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Bart, K. C. B.

1st. The Statue of SIR THOMAS MUNRO to be Equestrian, and in Bronze—and not less than ten feet high.

2d. The Statue and pedestal to be completed within four years at the most from the date of this agreement.

3d The price of the Equestrian Statue in Bronze, and also of a pedestal in Marble, with Bas Reliefs, arms, and prescription to be completed for the sum of (£8,000) eight thousand pounds, which is to be the whole expence including the necessary cases and packing and all charges of transporting to and shipping on board any Ship the Committee may direct at the East India Docks or at Blackwall. The Committee to defray the expences of freight to India and erection at Madras.

4th (£2,000) Two thousand pounds to be paid to FRANCIS CHANTREY when this agreement is signed, but in the case of the Death of F. CHANTREY or any unforeseen accident that may render him incapable to perfect his designs for this work, then the (2,000) two thousand pounds which has been advanced, or such portion as Mr. RAVENSHAW, and the Committee may think proper to claim shall be repaid by F. CHANTREY or his executors, and it is further agreed, that when F. CHANTREY has completed his studies for this work and made the small model of the Equestrian Statue and pedestal not including the Bas reliefs (which cannot be modelled on so small a scale) he shall be entitled to the two thousand pounds which is now paid in advance, and the model shall become the property of the Committee. When the full size model of the Equestrian Statue from which the Bronze will be cast is finished, a second instalment of (£3,000) three thousand pounds shall be paid, and the remaining sum of (£3.000) three thousand pounds shall be paid when the whole is finished and packed and delivered in the East India Docks or at Blackwall.

F. CHANTREY to submit his designs for the Statue and Bas Relivoes to the Committee as soon as possible.

* Vide Canning's Speech on the Vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings and the British Army in India" Canning's Speeches Vol. IV, Page 153.

ORIGINAL.

A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN OR SURAT CITY AND IT'S EDIFICES.

What does age take away?
What do years steal?

The city of Surat on Inner Town contains ten Divisions, which are termed Poorahs, and are classed and named by the Natives as follows, Baga Tulow, Mutchlee Peet, Ranee Tulow, Gopee Tulow, Durbar, Cazee ka Mydaun, Kojum Borah, Murjaan Shamee, Beelin da War, and the Moghul Seeraïe.

Near to the Inner Gate is a famous Durgah and a Minaret built to the memory of Syeed Aydroos, the entrance to this Mosque is very mean indeed, but on gaining admission the tastety light Mahomedan workmanship of the sepulchre of the dead is very striking to a stranger's eye, he and there in a large open space all *chunamed* over, handsome repositories for the Musselmen defunct inhabitants of the place are exhibited to view. Interment here being looked upon as a distinguished honor, to those who can afford it by paying to the Moolnas a fee from three to four Hundred Rupees, a place is opened and a grave made for the dead and then a neat simple tomb is erected at the expense of the relatives of the deceased. The principal Mausoleum is to the memory of the founder of the minaret, and in elegance far excels the others. People of family and consequence are invariably interred near it, the founder was Mirza Syeed Beg a Merchant of great wealth in Surat and a Moghul. Many peace offerings are here made, termed "*Manut*" and which are conducted with solemnity and pomp, a procession generally preceded by a couple of Green flags with music, and the Moghuls during the "*Mohurrum*" frequently proceed thither dressed each in black Vests, and they seem more pious during that festival than any other class of Musselmen, besides they pray and do not attempt to make an empty shew of "*Tabboots.*" The late Bukshee of Surat was buried here Surdroodeen Husson Khawn, and here is the Tomb and vault for the rest of his family. He was a native of great respectability and his earthly remains were followed by a great concourse of natives of every class, which shewed at once the Love for the deceased. The minaret itself is not so chaste as the other buildings in this sepulchre of the dead, if any thing it is clumsy in the extreme, tho' from a distance it's appearance is otherwise. At the top is a round projection with a strong pillar and railings, from this is a beatiful Bird's eye view of all Surat. Close by this place is to be seen two superb ancient mansions once the palaces of Nabob Sufdur Khawn and and Nabob Murjan Shamee, who built the Castle of Surat. The Musjid belonging to these palaces is close by, and in tolerable order not so large as Syed Aydroose's, but yet worth beholding by every stranger, and where the Moolna repeats prayers in a very spacious Hall. The two Palaces abovementioned have very fine spacious apartments, large Court yards, fine entrances and in other respects have every appearance of what high distinction their occupiers once held. The two worshipping places, of the Parsees called by them "*Autashbejram*" are worth observation, the last was erected in the years 1822/3 and at the sole expense of Hormasjee Bomanjee and Peston Wukeel of the Surat Adawlut. It being a sacred place no person is admitted, but before the sacred fire was there planted, a large party was formed by General and Mrs. Wilson when they were, I learnt gratified with the sight, and peculiarity of the building. The old English Factory is in the Moghul Seeraie Division called the "*Lattie*" and is now converted into a general native Hospital, it is surrounded by a high thick wall on the river face, a fine old style of building, it has some good rooms, and a long spacious Verandah, which was built for the express purpose for Evening Parties, and it being open to the River is very cool and well adapted for its purpose; from it there is a lovely view of the River to point Oomra, and up the River to Randier point, taking in also the Castle, and other prominent features, and which would grace the efforts of any panorama draftsman, the House in addition has a fine large terrace. It was this place that Sir George Oxenden defended in the beginning of the year 1664 against Sevajee the Mahratta chief who attacked the City of Surat, and which defence should never be obliterated from the memory of a grateful nation. Near this is to be visited the French Factory of little note, except it is a large building and makes a good dwelling House; and the Portuguese Factory, this is in bad repair but has excellent accommadation, and when Don and Donna Loureiro reside in it, 'twas sumptuously fitted up, even now there is a chief in the factory, and the flag still flies whenever that of the Britsish is seen waving on the Tower in the Castle. The Moghul Seeraie itself is a very poor miserable looking place, and void of order, it is turned into a workshop and attached to the Commissary of Stores Department, the founder was Mirza Syeed Beg, near it are some magnificent Houses but no occupants, besides many good dwelling Houses belonging to Mooghuls, Arabs, Armenians, Jews and other people. The Armenians and Jews have each a place of worship, but they poor people have but few to listen; they are all nearly extinct, and their places of worship very inferior to what they were years ago, indeed I would say going to ruin for want of their community to come forward and support their Padrees. The Missionary Society hold their meetings at a House on the banks of the River and where they have a press both British and Foreign and they have a school which is well attended by boys of all classes: by it is a Jewish synagogue, Armenian and Portuguese Churches. In this division is Moolna Mahomed, Allys Musjid and "*Chukla*" and Brahaman Khawns Seeraie and in which the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

English racket Court was built by subscription many years ago. The House of Moghul Fans Khawn and garden is well worth visiting. Approaching onwards the Durya Mãal of Chilabaee is on the walls of the City, and Sufdeer Khawn Durya Mãal, these are two immense over grown buildings, the latter belongs to the present Nabob of Surat, and is let out to Gentlemen and is a place very much in request and which is at present occupied by Commodore Grant, there are many other very good dweling Houses occupied occasionally by travellers passing thro' Surat. The Bukshee of Surat's House is a very striking feature amongst the Houses in this part of the City, he lives on a Pension given him by Government, and resides in his family domain very quietly, he has his House handsomely furnished and a retinue of Military accoutered Peons, and in his manners and address perfectly the Native Gentleman. Some years ago before European Houses were built in Nanpoorah, Gentlemen lived chiefly in this Division, Mr. Galley, Mr. Seton, Mr. Ramsay and other British Gentlemen's residences are still shown, and many Houses which then cost Rs 30 and 40,000 are now for sale for a mere trifle; indeed Houses are even bought, pulled down, and the timber sold, all producing a true picture of the "*decline and fall of Surat.*" There is only one shop of any consequence in the City frequented by Europeans, and this is near the Buckshee's House, the owner "*Mukhun China Wala,*" at times curious purchases may be made here of goods, he may have bought of Armenians, Moghuls, or Arabs and the other natives of distinction, quitting Surat or at their death or which as is generally the case articles which have been put up at "*my Uncle's,*" next to this shop is a commodious dwelling House belonging to a Seedee family and lately rented at the low rate of Rupees fifteen for mensum, indeed Houses at present are let out at Rs 15, when years ago, they used to be hired at sixty Rupees per month.

(To be Continued.)

J. H. B.

Mazagon, 1830.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,..... at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal..... at 30 days sight. 107 per 10
Madras.....at 30 days sight *a* 98 per 0 |

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opene at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, Hing at 10 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by R
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £4.
China..... Per Candy, 35 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 19 MAY, 1830.

The Arrivals since our last publication, are the H. C. Ship *Abercrombie Robinson*, J. Innis, Esq. Com. from the Downs the 24th January and the *Circassian*, Captain E. R. Douthwaite, from Portsmouth the 14th, Madeira 30th Dec. and Colombo 2d May.

Passengers per Abercrombie Robinson.—Lieuts. Kennett and Wright, H. C.'s Service; Lieut. Powell Indian Navy; Mr. A. Remington, Writer; Assistant Surgeon T. Maxwell; Mr. A. Creeve, Merchant; Messrs. H. Berthon, C. Touch and E. Middleton, Volunteers for the Indian Navy; Mr. G. Green, Free Merchant; J. McVicar Esq. Consul for Hamburgh and China, 150 Recruits and 9 Women.

Per Circassian.—Mr. Frith and Mr. A. P Boyd, Merchants.

Our Files by the *Abercrombie Robinson* extend to the 21st January, but they present no topics of very particular Interest to our view. The papers we have seen make no mention whatever of the Half Batta Question, however the Editor of the Courier in his supplement of yesterday, quotes an article from the Morning Chronicle without date, on this interesting subject, which we read with pain and disgust, and must protest against it being received as a criterion of the feeling in England on this question—We believe that the generality of our Countrymen are more enlightened in their views, and that they will concur most warmly in the feelings of disappointment expressed by the Indian army For what does an Englishman view with more Contempt, than a breach of Contract, and among all the advocates of the Company, we have never yet heard one bold enough to assert, that no such breach on their part has been committed.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We are always delighted to have it in our power to lay before our readers, an account of so interesting a Meeting as was held last Wednesday in the Native Education School Rooms. Two years have elapsed since the last Meeting. We were sorry that there was not a larger attendance of the European Gentlemen. We might limit the number to about thirty. The cause might have been the short notice given to the community, but we hear that the wish of the native gentlemen was so strong that the assembly should take place before Capt. Jervis left the Island, that the day was fixed thus early in accordance with their desires. On the part of the Natives the attendance was numerous and respectable.

SIR JAMES DEWAR, took the Chair.

The report was read by the Secretary R. C. MONEY Esq. It was very short. After recording the high sense the Committee had of their late Secretary's zeal and talents, congratulating the Society on the great results which had followed his exertions, the report went on to state the number of works published during the last 2½ years, amounting to nearly 13,000 Volumes, that 25 Schoolmasters were ready to commence their labors, having acquired a critical knowledge of their own languages, and gone through the higher branches of Mathematical science. On the subject of Schools, the attentions of Mr. Mills of Kaira was particularly noticed. The Kaira Schools being in a far greater state of progress than any other. It was stated that a letter had been addressed by the Secretary Mr. Money to Government, begging for information regarding a reference to the Court of Directors about their making up the sum necessary to enable the Society to send for the three Elphinstone Professors, to which letter no answer had as yet been received, but was daily expected. A most interesting letter was then read from the first Native Gentlemen in Bombay addressed to Mr. Money, requesting him to communicate to Mr. Elphinstone their earnest desire that he should himself choose and send out the first three professors.

After the report was read the boys of the different schools were brought up and read in English, Mahratta and Guzeratte, and displayed considerable quickness and progress in the highest branches of Mathematics. Prizes were then distributed, on awarding which, each boy was addressed by Sir James Dewar most appropriately, all the schools passed before the gentlemen present.

The following resolutions were then proposed.

MR. ROMER seconded by MR. CRAWFORD.

1st.—I beg leave to propose that the Report which has been read be adopted as the Report of the Society, and printed under the direction of the Committee.

MR. WEDDERBURN, seconded by THE REVD. MR. CARR.

2nd.—I beg leave to propose that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Honorable the Governor for his support and Countenance of the Society in the Office of President.

MR. FARISH, seconded by COL. GOODFELLOW.

3rd.—I beg leave to propose that The Honorable Sir James Dewar, His Excellency Sir F. Sidney Beckwith, John Romer Esq. and Wm Newnham Esq. be requested to accept the Office of Vice-Presidents.

JUGOONATH SUNKERSETT, seconded by MR. WILLIS.

4th—I beg to propose that Mr. Roper, Bomanjee Hormasjee, Mahomed Shemchooden Palowkur, and Shaboodin Ghutay, be requested to accept the office of Members of the Managing Committee.

ARDASEER HORMASJEE, seconded by MR. SUTHERLAND.

5th—I beg leave to propose that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Managing Committee for their able Services in conducting the affairs of the Society.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE, seconded by SIR J. P. GRANT.

6th—I beg leave to propose that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the late Secretary Captain G. Jervis, for his valuable Services during the last seven years in promoting the interests of this Society.

DAVIDASS, seconded by MAJOR NIXON.

7th.—I beg leave to propose that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President for his conduct in the Chair.

SIR JAMES DEWAR then addressed the meeting; taking a rapid sketch of the progress made in a few years by this Society,—expressed his own and the wishes he was sure of all, when he said that he was highly delighted in marking the great improvement made by the boys in the English Classes, a language now of the most vital importance, since the natives had been allowed to sit on Petit Juries,—he was glad to observe that one Gentleman had attended so much to the Schools under his charge, which were by this report as well as the last, the best Schools under the Society's Charge, and that Gentleman Mr. Mills the Collector of Kaira, merits the thanks of every individual present. He wished that Capt. Jervis had been present at this Meeting,—he could not address him in stronger and more impressive terms than those used in the report, and he could only say to the Gentleman who succeeded him, that his predecessor's example would be an animating cause of prompting him to the same honorable exertions. (*We regret giving so inadequate a Sketch of the Chief Justice's Speech.*)

SIR JOHN GRANT rose and proposed a vote of thanks to the present Secretary Mr. Money, and made a few observations in his usual impressive way.

MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE rose, and addressed the meeting in the following terms.

I beg to propose that the Thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon'ble Chairman and the Gentleman present, for the favor they have conferred in honoring this meeting with their presence, and in patronizing it's Institution; which has given so general satisfaction to the Public as to the Education of the Children, that commands our applause to Heaven in having not only blessed the society with such an *Illustrious Founder* as the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, but especially with the present Illustrious President Sir John Malcolm, whose praise worthy acts will for ever be remembered by our posterities.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to notice a more interesting exhibition than the above presented—All seemed highly pleased. The whole took up but two hours attendance. The report was unusually short and satisfactory. The Examinations quickly over, and Sir James Dewar's speech delivered in his happy and fluent manner.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.---Ensign John Home, H. M. 6th Rt.
Ensign Alfred Wardle, 4th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. Maxwell, M. Establisht.
Capt. Pouget, Inspg. Engr. S. D. Engrs.
Asst. Surg. T. B. Hart. Beng. Establisht.
DEPARTURES,---Lieut. T. R. Wynter, 14th Regt.
Lieut. Morris, do.
Capt. C. Hamond, H. M. 6th Regt,
Capt. A. Sharpin, H. M. 6th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 15th.—The Hon'ble Company's Ship Abercrombie Robinson, Capt. John Innes, from London, 34th January 1830.

16th.—Ship Circassian, G. R. Douthwaite Master, from Portsmouth 14th Dec. Madeira 30th do. Colombo 2d May.

18th.—Ship Lonach, R B. Cotgrave Master, from England 2d Dec. 1829.

Passengers per Abercrombie Robinson.—Lieut. Kennett, Lieut Wright, H. C. Service, Lt. Powell, H. C. Marine, Mr. A, Remington Writer, Mr, T. Maxwell, Asst. Surg. Mr. Alex. Crewe Merchant, H, Berthorn, C. Touch, G. Middleton, Volunteers for Marine, G. Green, Free Merchant, John McVicar, Consul for Hamburgh for China, 150 Recruits. 9 Women.

Per Circassian.—Mr. Frith Merchant, A. P. Boyd do.

Per Ship Lonach.---Madam Dewval De St Cruz, Mrs. Margon, Miss Jackson, Miss Grant, Miss Warbarton, Lt. Davidson, M. A., Lt. Wroughton, B. A., Lt. Dickenson, Engrs, Lt. Deck Ditto, Mr. Craycraft, Cadet, Mr. Harris, Mr. Bond.

DEPARTURES.—May 16th.—The H. C. Sloop War Ternate, Lieut. Charles Well, in charge to Persian Gulph.

17th.—Barque Discovery, John Gordon Master, to Persian Gulph.

Ships Loading.

ENGLISH.—Malvina, for London; Bencoolen, for do.; H. C. Duchess of Athol for China; Thomas Coutts, for do.; Cumbrian for do.; Triumph, for do.; Ann for do. Charles Forbes, for do.; Lowjee for do.; Bombay Castle, for do,; Guilford, for do.; Glenelg, for do.; Bannerman for do.; Caledonia, for do.; Sesostris, for do.; Futtay Salam for do.; Virginia, for Bengal; Dadloy, and Dowlut Savoy, for Siam; Monsory, for Persian Gulph; Cruttenden, and Wootmany, for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C Ships Duchess of Athol, Thomas Coutts, and Abercrombie Robinson.

FREE TRADERS.—Triumph, Malvina, Bencoolen, Guildford, Sesostris, Othello, Clairmont, and Circassian.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Ann, Bombay Castle, Dadloy, Cruttenden, Lowjee Futtay Salam, Caledonia, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Charles Forbes, Cumbrian, Sunbury Verginia, and Samdany.

DUTCH.---Helena.

H. M. Ship Challenger.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Mamory, and Woorter.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Tigris, Euphrates, Ternate, and Nautilus.

STEAMER.—Enterprize.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—May 4th.—Brig Minerva, Captain J. R. Blake, from Calcutta 14th April.

DEPARTURE.—May 6th.—Brig Shaw Byramgore, Captain H. W. Beyts, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Cæsar, Captain T. A Watts
Ship Jean Pierre, Captain Boudoine
Ship Espina, Captain Pedro, Ramerez.
Brig Anna, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Brig Catharine, Captain G. R. Hudson.
Brig Louisa, Captain J. Serjeant.
Brig William, Captain J. W. Maher.
Brig Frederica, Captain J. H. Dennison.
Brig Minerva, Captain J. R. Blake.
Brig Marie Aglae, Captain G. Buchales.
Brig Sophia, Captain F. Bedonia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—On the 1st Instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. R. A. Denton, B. A. Mr. George Wellington, to Miss Harriet S. Goodale.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st Instant, at St. Thomas's Mount, the Lady of the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, Chaplain of a Daughter.

At Palmanair on Sunday morning the 2d Inst., Mrs. Sarah Morris, the wife of Mr. Thomas Morris, Clerk to the Principal Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot of a Son.

On the 4th Instant, the Lady of Captain Marjoribanks, of a Son.

Government Securities, &c.

Remi table..... 31.....Premium.
Old 5 per Cent.. 29..... Do.
New Ditto..... ½ .....Do.
Exchange..... 1s9½. per Rupee.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, APRIL 30, 1830.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint J. F. Bishop, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Collector of Trichinopoly.

FORT ST. GEORGE, MAY 4, 1830.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint J. B. Fraser, Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector of Ganjam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 28.—H. M. Ship Satellite, Captain J. M. Laws, from Tenasserim.

29. Bark Research, D. Sterling, from Singapore, Malacca 13th March, and Mergui the 3d April.

— Bark Falcon, D. Ovenstone, from China the 23d March and Singapore the 6th April.

— Brig Jessy, J. Auld, from Penang the 27th March.

DEPARTURES.—April 26th.—Ship Isabella Robertson, J. Hudson, for China.

27. Bark Irt, William Hoodless, for Liverpool,

REMARKS.

The Research spoke the brig Williams, from Moulmein to Madras, in Lat. 13° 00'; 95° 40'. East all well.

The Falcon reports that all was finally settled in China, and the H. C. Ships would be away about the 15th of April, or sooner.---Passed the Thalia on the 22d Instant, Lat. 12° 44' N. Long. 89° 20' East.

Passengers per Research from Penang.---Mrs. Sterling and Child, J. Revely. Esq. Merchant, and Mr. A. Demello.

Per Falcon, from China.---Captain C. T. Gover.

Per Jessy, from Penang.---Mr. J. Glass, Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th April, at the Roman Catholic Church, Boitaconah, Mr. Lewis Barber, to Miss Helen Harriet, only Daughter of the late Captain John West Smith, of Chittagong.

At Dinapore, on the 20th April, by the Reverend W. O. Ruspini, Mr. D. Johnston, of Calcutta, to Miss E. Hinton, of Dinapore.

BIRTHS.—At Wellington-Square, Calcutta, on the 23d April, Mrs. George Gomes of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 24th April, Mrs. J. D'Santos, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 26th April, Mr. C. Maclean, Senr., aged 60 years.

At Dum-Dum, on the 26th Aril, Serjeant George Kinnard, of the Artillery Regiment.

Government Securities.

BUY. Prem.	26th APRIL 1830.	SELL. Prem.
26 0	Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis.
Dis. 0 12	New ditto.....	1 4 Dis.
4500 0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 0

£200 *REWARD.*

(FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.)

Whereas, Thomas Smith, a child aged ten years, that was sent to the School of the Rev. Humphrey Price, Needwood Parsonage, near Litchfield, England, in May 1811, was in Sept. 1812, conveyed from thence, it is believed, sent on board an *Indian* vessel, and letters sent home, stating that he had died of *water on the brain*; but his sister accidentally met with a letter that has convinced her that *an interested person* is going between her and her brother.

Thomas Smith was under the guardianship of a gentleman of rank and fortune in Ireland, whose brother-in-law at present possesses the property of the said Thomas Smith, and who became entitled to it by his reported death; but will give T. S. his Estate with the Main Rates on his appearance.

His description on quitting this kingdom was as follows:—Fair hair, fair complexion, freckled, light eyes, a small round mark on one wrist, a small cut over one eye.

Letters(Post-paid) *addressed to his Sister, J. B. or to T. B. Oranmore, County of Galway, Ireland, will be carefully attended to.*

CHINA.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Our Cotton market has not experienced any improvement in the last fortnight, and few sales have been made beyond small parcels among the dealers. The Select Committee have not yet disposed of their Bombay and Madras Investments.

Both Patna and Malwa Opium have declined in price since our last, and very few sales have taken place. The deliveries, however, up to the 16th instant, consisting of 316 Chests of Patna, 6 Benares, and 323 of Malwa, do not indicate that the internal trade has in the least fallen off; being supplied by former purchases. But we scarcely ever witnessed such a deficiency of spirit among the brokers, to engage in any speculation.

Some of the small holders have been forcing sales of new Patna at dlrs 800. New Benares has not yet been brought into the

[illegible]at our quotations must be considered as nominal.

At present there is very little Turkey Opium in the place, and dlrs. 780, we believe, can be obtained; but the first arrival, if considerable, will most likely influence the price, and reduce it to dlrs. 750, or even 700.

The quantiry of Bar Iron now here, is much beyond the current consumption of the place; but the Nail and Rod Iron are in demand.

The stock of British Piece Goods and Woollens considerable.

No further improvement has taken place in Straits produce—and several parcels of Betelnut and Rattans are still in the possession of the importers.

Tin Plates and Steel are scarce, and would at the moment meet a good market.

Cutlery, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, Watches, Musical Boxes. Buttons, Earthen ware, and most other goods coming under the denomination of shop articles, are in great abundance, and not realizing the prime cost.

New dollars are scarce at 1 per Cent premium.

Sysee Silver maintains premium of 6 to 6½ per cent, deliverable at Lintin.

We cannot convey a clearer idea of the facilities which this part possesses for the transactions of Commerce, than by mentioning, that in the course of one month twelve Ships, each upwards of 1400 tons burthen, have discharged their inward cargoes, and have departed with their homeward lading.

The utmost exertions have been used in the despatch of the Company's Ships, and all the Ships of the season will, it is expected, be despatched early in the next month,—*Canton Register, March* 17.—*Ind. Gaz.*—*April* 20.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.—Jan. 5.

By the last Brazilian packet we have recieved a file of Rio de Janeiro papers from the 1s to the 27th of October. The commercial intelligence which they bring is neither very copious nor very interesting. For the affair of the loan we must refer to the information given in another part of our paper, and shall only allude to some of the facts which they record respecting the EMPEROR'S birth-day and nuptials, on which the Rio journals seem to enlarge with immense complacency.

His Majesty's birth-day was celebrated on the 12th of October with great pomp and festivity. The *Diario Fluminense* can scarcely find words to express its loyal rejoicing on the happy occasion. A reasonable quantity of gunpowder was fired off from the different fortresses and ships-of-war; *Te Deum* was chanted with zealous fervour in the Royal chapel; the troops paraded in their best uniforms; and the levee, or *kiss-hand affair*, at the Palace was as numerously attended, and as sincerely enjoyed, as if it had been held in Lisbon. Nor was the Muse silent on the occasion; for we have, in the *Diario* of the 13th of October, no less than three poetical effusions, commencing with blank verse, soaring into the ode, and sobering down into the sonnet. We are not aware whether or not the EMPEROR keeps a poet-laureat, but we rather suspect that he does not, from seeing, at the head of these metrical pieces, the words *not official*. What other merit beyond their *official* character can generally be ascribed to productions of this kind, and how could such a dignified officer of the Courts of Don PEDRO and APOLLO renounce his honours, had any such really been entitled to the Bays and the butt of sack? No laureat, however, could have been more laudatory than the author or authors of the rhymes in question. The EMPEROR, in blank verse, is called a demigod—the wonder of all worlds—the Atlas that supports the universe, and other equally appropriate names. At last the laureat, who must be a Brazilian, becomes a little selfish, appears desirous to divide the glory with the EMPEROR, and not only declares that Don PEDRO is to be without a rival among Sovereigns, but that Brazil is to be without a rival among nations—

"Na march das nacões, dos *Reis* na marcha,
"Nunca terão rivaes Brazil, e PEDRO."

It is a redeeming quality, however, in all these effusions (which more than compensates for any deficiency of taste or talent), that they praise his Majesty for conduct and feelings which, if possessed, are entitled to universal esteem,—for his love of Constitutional freedom, his renunciation of arbitrary sway, and his establishment of national independence.

It would have been singular if the arrival of the youthful bride and daughter of the EMPEROR, five days after his birth-day, had not called forth a round of more enthusiastic congratulations, and occasioned a series of more expensive festivities. Again, the Muse, and the cannon, and the troops, and the city illuminations, were put in requisition to celebrate the Imperial felicity; and, according to the Rio Court newsman, Brazil enjoyed several days of rejoicing. The two Brazilian frigates, with their precious charge, arrived on 16th of October. The EMPEROR immediately proceeded on board the *Imperatriz*, in which the EMPRESS awaited him, amid the firing of artillery and the ringing of bells. The morning of the 17th was ushered in with the same testimonies of public rejoicing. The imperial party landed about 12 o'clock. The marine arsenal, at which they disembarked, was ornamented with a superb triumphal arch, the pavement from the quay to the buildings was laid with elegant carpeting, and the covered way was hung with costive tapestry. Her Majesty was treated to the sight of a launch of a corvette called *Amelia*, after her name. We cannot find room to follow the Rio journals in their further descriptions of the scene of disembarkation, and of the festivities which followed. At three-quarters past one o'clock their Majesties arrived at the Imperial chapel, where they were received by the Bishop, who performed the marriage ceremony according to the accustomed form. At the conclusion of the ceremony the forts discharged a salvo of 101 guns, which was returned by the parks of artillery and the ships in the bay. In the evening, the illuminations are described as brilliant. Promotions in the army and navy,—in the orders of knighthood and in the peerage,—became more substantial memorials of the happy event to those on whom they were conferred. Happily for the honour of the EMPEROR, and the well-being of his subjects, he had consigned none of the political offenders of his Government to prison or to exile, and therefore could not crown the glories of the day with the blessing of an amnesty.

We can only point attention to the important statement of a correspondent respecting the treatment of the young QUEEN of PORTUGAL and the feelings of the EMPEROR which it displays.

The Irish papers have opened the new year with offerings, which are not exactly peace-offerings. The most two (unwearied would we might say unwearying) letter-writers of the age have again led forth their formidable columns. His Right Rev. Lordship, the Bishop of FERNS, of inmitigable activity,—fierce, tough, unbending, unqualifying,—treating his readers like his adversaries, by showing no mercy to either,—has written an epistle to Lord MOUNTCASHEL, which the *Dublin Mail*, with equivocal praise, professes "sincere satisfaction" in announcing to be the *last* with which the Right Rev. Champion of the Church of Ireland will vouchsafe to honour the Noble Earl.

Mr. O'CONNELL has also bestowed his diffidence on the public, in the shape of two political exhortations, of one of which the avowed purpose is to canvass the county of Limerick on behalf of Cononel G'GRADY, who is represented by Mr. O'CONNELL to stand on the interest of the Tory oligarchy. So far as the electioneering prospectus of each party goes, that which we have seen exhibits a list of "Lords', pretty nearly equal on both sides: for the candidates themselves, we know little of either, except that Colonel O'GRADY has the reputation of being a brave and experienced soldier, an entertaining companion, and a man of strong natural abilities: he is a descendant of the Lord Chief Baron O'GRADY, and married to Lord ANGLESEY'S niece. For a dispassionate observer, the most important circumstance of this new county contest seems to be, that the Catholic interest is here—as henceforth, we apprehend, it will be everywhere—no longer a collective power, operating for ends exclusively and politically Catholic, but dispersed through individual motives, and variously directed to party, personal, family, or public objects, like the elective influence, which may happen to be placed in the hands of Protestants and in an English county. Colonel O'GRADY, nevertheless, ought to beware of assistance which can only injure him.

Mr. O'CONNELL'S second letter is one in self-defence, against some unintelligible charge about the custody or non custody of certain archives of the defunct Association,—and against another, of preventing a gentleman, named Mr. FRANCIS WYSE, from getting 400*l.* or 500l. from the empty treasury of the said association, to defray the cost which he had incurred in actions brought against him for "libelling" two or three of the magistrates. It appears that this gentleman had been amerced in damages to the amount of 500*l*, ; but unless the libelling of the magistracy had been recognized as a public service to the Catholic of Ireland, we confess we are a little puzzled to discover on what plea the claim of this Mr. WYSE can be maintained.

THE TIMES.—Jan. 6.

Last night produced, as usual, the statement of the revenue for the year just terminated, and of that which terminated in January, 1829, for the sake of comparison. To be brief, there has been a decrease,—a decrease in the greater part of the articles: but that decrease has been smaller than we could have conceived or expected, considering the clamours that have been raised, of ruined trade, commerce, and agriculture. Upon the whole year, it is one million one hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds. It is to be observed also, that the decrease "pulls up," if we may use the expression,—does not augment through the several corresponding quarters, but diminishes. For example, the inferiority of the first quarter ending April, 1829, to that of April, 1828, is 535,963*l.* Had this decrease pervaded the several quarters of the whole year, we should have a general deficiency of upwards of two millions; but the deficiency of the quarter just ended, below that of January, 1829, is only 332,786*l*; and we observe that, in the important article of customs, this quarter even exceeds that of the corresponding quarter of last year; so that in truth, the year just ended, instead of declining, has been approaching nearer and nearer to the year before.

To account, also for some of the decrease of the quarter ending January 5, 1839, as compared with that of January, 1820, or to render it less distressing, it should be recollected that the income of the quarter ending January last year exhibited a very large increase over that of 1828. The quarter's revenue of the latter was only 12,336,079*l.*, that of the former was, seen in the table 13,022,300*l.*, making a difference of 686,221*l.* Substitute the quarter ending January, 1828, for the corresponding quarter of last year, and we should have an improvement of 353,435., instead of a deficiency of 332,786*l*, on the present quarter.

The Paris papers of Sunday are almost entirely filled with political discussion. Some of the congratulatory addresses made to the KING on the occasion of the new year, with His Majesty's replies, furnish fruitful topics for remark at the present moment though in ordinary times they would excite no attention.

Private letters from Brussels, in the French papers, confirm the accounts of returning satisfaction between the Government and the Legislature of the Netherlands, to which we alluded on Monday. The KING has wisely promoted M. de la COSTE, a Belgein, to the place of Minister of the Interior. This nomination, together with some other Belgic promotions, will convince the southern provinces that His Majesty does not reserve all the honours and emoluments of office for his Dutch subjects.—*The Times, Jan.* 6.

NEWCASTLE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

(*From the Globe, December* 23.)

A general meeting of the Newcastle East India Association was held in the Assembly Rooms, in that town, on Thursday last, the 17th, Anthony Easterby, Esq. in the Chair; when a Committee was formed to conduct the business of the Society. Mr. Thomas Crieveson (Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce) was appointed Secretary to the new Institution.

The following resolutions were carried.

Resolved,—1. That as the period is now fast approaching when the Renewal of the East India Company's Charter must become the subject of Parliamentary discussion, and that as in all matters of Legislation it is desirable to make accurate information and authentic intellegence the basis of change, it is important, that the most copious and most correct intelligence should be collected with respect to the bearings of the East India Company's Monopoly on the general welfare of the kingdom, in order that public opinion, when it comes to be expressed on this subject, may be grounded on previous and careful investigation of the evidence in all its details,

2. That as the port of Newcastle ranks next to London itself in the amount of tonnage, and is therefore deeply affected by any thing that relates to the shipping interests of the kingdom, and as the counties of Northumberland and Durham abound with products and Manufactures well calculated to form the basis of an extensive commercial intercourse between Newcastle, and India, and China, it is desirable that the inhabitants of this town should follow the example of the other principle outports of the kingdom in the formation of an Association, for the purpose of obtaining a free trade both with India and China.

3 That such an Association be therefore formed under the title of "The Newcastle East India Association," and that the 59 Gentlemen who signed the Requisition to the Right Worshipful the Mayor for convening this Meeting, do constitute a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of organizing this body, and acting in co-operation with the other Associations already formed, in such manner as may seem best calculated to attain the end in view, which is, to acquire from a commercial intercourse with the Eastern world, the greatest amount of benefit to England generally, and to this port in particular, which our possessions in that quarter, and our access to the countries of the East generally, may be calculated to afford; as well as to extend the civilization and imporve the condition of the countless millions that people those distant regions of the earth.

4. That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Buckingham, for his lucid and able communications.

GEORGE SHADFORTH, Chairman.

The Thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Mayor for his conduct in the Chair.

BRAZILIAN LOAN.

All sorts of reports were afloat yesterday on the Stock Exchange on this subject. Some saying no Loan had been contracted; others, that it was a private Loan, to which the Government of Brazil was not a party; others, that the Revenues of Brazil were not pledged for the payment of the interest. With all these reports abroad, few people could come at the truth. Now we know there is a Loan made; that the Marquess Barbacena was the bearer of it to the Brazils; that it was intended to be kept a secret until his arrival there; and that the whole revenues of Brazil are pledged for the regular payment of the interest. For truth of all this we pledge ourselves. The only thing at all in doubt is the ratification; it has not arrived; but we stated before, that it was expected to arrive by the Maria de Gloria corvette *hourly*.

We know this to be truth, & we give it to our readers as such; they, therefore, will be enabled to put their own constructions on the reports circulated by the various parties interested—the one for a fall, the other for a rise of Stocks. It must be manifest, that if the Emperor had decided even to give up his daughter's cause, he would require money to assist her even to make terms for the followers and adherents to her destiny. Could he abandon thousands here and thousands at Terceira also, without stipulating for them? It therefore is clear to us, that whatever may be the issue between the Queen and Miguel, money must be supplied. Brazil owes Portugal, perhaps, near two millions; and may she not find means, through such a Loan, to pay off part of her debt and who will doubt the right of the Government of Brazil to pay its debt to the Queen—the legitimate Sovereign of Portugal—who *alone* can give Brazil an acquittance for such payment? Miguel, who has usurped the Throne, cannot. We therefore see that this course is open to Brazil, to support and assist the daughter of her Emperor, even if Brazil herself were not to embark in her cause; and of this we certainly have no *official* account, although private letters might lead us to such a conclusion, from the stir in the Navy, and the strong expression of public feeling by the Brazilians in favour of the Queen, who is known also to be supported very strongly by the influential persons in the Brazilian Ministry. We have offered, *we think*, sufficient reasons for Brazil sending the Marquess Barbacena here with powers to make a loan; for the disposition of the Emperor and the Brazilian Government who sent him here (with those powers) to acknowledge their Minister's acts when he returns to them; and we also think some proof has been given by the Emperor of his satisfaction and approval of the Marquess's conduct, by bestowing upon him the First Grand Cross of the New Order, and of his being received by the Brazilians themselves with enthusiasm. But for the ratification of the loan and for the official acts of the Brazilian Government with regard to the Queen's cause, we, probably, have only to wait a very few days.—*Morn. Chro., Jan.* 8.

SIR THOS. LAWRENCE.

It is with sincere pain that we have to announce the death, not altogether sudden, but yet rapid, of that most amiable man and great artist, Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy. He expired at his house in Russell-square, on Thursday night, after an illness of five days. On Saturday, we were told, he dined with a party at the house of Mr. Secretary Peel. On Sunday he first complained of pain in the neck and lower part of the face. The malady seemed to increase and remit at intervals. On Wednesday Mrs. Otley, the wife of the distinguished writer on the Fine Arts, and a part of her young family, spent the evening with him, when he appeared cheerful. After their departure he was worse, and Dr. Holland was called in, who immediately saw the danger of his patient, with whom he sat up all night: he was relieved and better during Thursday, so that towards evening he received two other old friends, one of whom read to him, at his own request, some account of Flaxman, the sculptor, in one of the periodical works. They had retired, perhaps to take tea in another room, when they were suddenly alarmed by cries for assistance: they were those of Sir Thomas's servant, but when they reached the spot which they had so recently quitted, his master had ceased to breath.—*Times.*—The account given by the *Morning Journal* is as follows:—"On Wednesday (we believe) he had been bled, and on Thursday evening complained to two friends who were present at his table of great uneasiness in the chest and of pain in the arms. His man servant was called—the arm was then bleeding profusely—he leaned back in the chair, and said 'I am very ill—I must be dying.' The words were scarce uttered when he expired. His age was nearly sixty. He had been a member of the Royal Academy for above thirty years, and succeeded to the presidency on the demise of the late Benjamin West."—The disease was an inflammation in the bowels.

It is supposed that one of the three following gentlemen will be elected to fill the vacant President's Chair at the Royal Academy:—Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Chantry, Sir J. [illegible]yatville, the two former distinguished Sculptors; the latter, an eminent Architect.—The Funeral of Sir Thomas Lawrence is to take place on Thursday next.

(*From the Public Journals.*)

The father of Sir Thomas Lawrence kept the Bear Inn, at Devizes, where he was unsuccessful, although the most polite and plausible Boniface of the day. In person he was tall and rotund; to the last he wore a large bushy wig and a cocked hat. His manners were mild and pleasing, and his countenance blooming and graceful. The father, the eminent artist, a brother and we believe, two sisters, came to London, and resided under the same roof, at a house in Greek street, Soho, where they depended solely for support upon the rising talents of Sir Thomas. In these days, the old gentleman used to sell pencil sketches and portraits, the early drawings of his son, for half a guinea each, many of which have since been re-

(*Continued in the Second Sheet*)

purchased by him at a high price. Sir Thomas, during his obscurity and want of the employment as an artist, lived much on what is called "the Town," and improved himself in the accomplishments requisite to form the gentleman and the man of fashion. He was a scientific and successful billiard player, and he constantly frequented many of the public tables, especially those at the east end of Exeter Change He played the violin admirably, and danced with infinite grace. He recited poetry, and declaimed with taste and discrimination. His performances in the Private Theatricals at the late Marquess of Abercorn's at Stanmore, evinced so much dramatic skill and knowledge of stage effect, as must have insured to him pre-eminence, had he adopted the stage as a profession. He was once to have married a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, daughter of the most eminent and intellectual woman in her art that has lived in our time, and who still survives; but at that period his own income was extremely limited, and the father of the lady, who was then living, refused his consent. The noblest efforts of his art have, subsequently, been exerted in perpetuating various real and historical resemblances of the different branches of this family. The lady herself died of a pulmonary complaint, many years ago.—*Morning Chronicle.*—[We have heard a relation of this affair, which gives a different reason for the failure of the union, and one of a more painful description. Mrs. Siddons, we believe, never afterwards would associate with Sir Thos. Lawrence.]

It is painful to speak of the frailties of the illustrious dead; but as the life of Sir Thomas is now matter of history, from the events of which we are to draw example and instruction for the conduct of the living, we may, perhaps, without any violation of delicacy or propriety, be allowed to advert to that well-known passion for play which produced embarrassment of circumstances in all the latter years of his life, and, with that embarrassment, those attendant harrassings and vexations, which, we fear, must have materially contributed to its somewhat sudden and early close. Sir Thomas never for some time past, painted a full-length under the price of five hundred guineas. One half of this amount was invariably required on the first sitting; and it is a melancholy fact, that the money thus obtained in the morning, was, in but too many instances, squandered at the gaming-table in the evening. The result of this was, that Sir Thomas was ever more anxious to obtain new sittings than to finish those which were on hand; and, we believe, there are instances of portraits remaining seven or even ten years in his painting room before the owners could, either by persuasion or remonstrance, procure those finishing touches which by satisfying the fastidious and delicate state of the painter, enabled them to obtain possession of the highly cherished portrait. We fear, therefore, from our knowledge of these circumstances, that vast numbers of portraits remain unfinished—that the health of this illustrious artist must have materially suffered from the vexations to which they gave rise, and that his pecuniary affairs are not in a state to warrant us in supposing that his collections can be preserved as a gift to any of his family. Complaints have been made by the Editors of the Annuals, and others, of the right claimed by Sir Thomas to exact a contribution from those who thought it their interest to make engravings from his works. We ertainly cagree with those who thought the opposition to this claim well founded; and while we regretted that an artist, so exalted and so generally free from all sordid motives, should advance such a claim, we perceived the pressure of those difficulties which, doubtless, brought the mind of Sir Thomas to regard such an unhandsome invasion of the privileges of his brother artists without abhorrence. *Necessitas non habet legem* is as applicable to painters as to the rest of mankind, and we know that under its influence we look on actions with complacency or approbation, which, in the time of our prosperity, we might shudder even to contemplate. We wish not, however, to dwell on the faults of this eminent man's character, but rather to enlarge on its excellencies and its beauties. He possessed all the qualities of a perfect gentleman; he was kind-hearted, liberal, and honourable—highly accomplished; in his youth one of the best dancers, fencers, and reciters of the day, and, in every respect, a most agreeable companion. His appearance was highly attractive; his manners bland and polite, and his countenance more than ordinarily handsome.—*Observer.*

Some of our contemporaries, in announcing the death of this distinguished individual, having expressed themselves in a manner calculated to convey erroneous impressions, we are happy to be able to give from authority an accurate statement of the facts:—He had been indisposed for some few days previously, but not so seriously as to prevent his pursuing his usual avocations. The attack which terminated so fatally commenced on the night of Wednesday—the symptoms were, however, partially relieved in the course of Thursday, but returned suddenly and with increased severity about eight o'clock in the evening, and within one hour of their recurrences deprived him of his life. A *post mortem* examination has, for the satisfaction of his friends, since taken place, and has most clearly shown that this melancholy event has arisen from extensive and complicated ossification of the vessels of the heart. The operation was performed on Sunday morning by Mr. Green in the presence of Dr. Holland and another medical friend. We were concerned to read in a Sunday paper a charge that Sir Thomas was addicted to the vice of gambling. There is not a person at all acquainted with his habits but well knows that so far from this being the fact, he was scarcely acquainted with the common rules of any game of cards; while billiards, at which in early life he excelled, he had totally relinquished for many years, and never was in the habit of playing at them for money. The expenditure of his large income might well be accounted for by the fact, that there is now in his house in Russell square a collection of original drawings by most of the ancient masters, such as, to use Sir Thomas's own words, "no crowned head possesses;" the expense of collecting which, and its present value, is very great. The sums, too, which his benevolence lavished on indigent and meritorious artists, alone would make a considerable item in a large expenditure, without ascribing to him habits altogether unfounded in fact.—*Globe.*—*Examiner, Jan. 9.*

SILK TRADE.

The Liverpool newspapers announce the sale in that town, on Friday, the 27th instant of a very considerable quantity of raw silk, amounting probably to upwards of 15,000*l.* The sales of this article have hitherto been limited to the London market, but the great extension of the silk manufacture in Manchester, and also in Glasgow, Paisley, &c., has produced this attempt to extend the sale of the raw material. The local newspapers speak with exultation of this circumstance, and compare it to the indigo trade, which has recently grown up in Liverpool, and even to the cotton trade, on which the prosperity of Liverpool has been mainly founded. In a national point of view, this circumstance is important as evidencing the increase and the real prosperity of the silk manufacture in this country.—The fact is, that for the last four months the demand for silk goods, and the consequent employment of the weavers, have been very considerable. The weavers have been in full employment, at least those amongst them who were able and competent workmen, and the annual returns, when made, will show a very large, and probably greatly increased consumption of the raw material. The prices of that raw material have been so low that large purchases have, it is said, been made in this country by French manufacturers. This fact, which has been adduced as an argument against the present system, really rebuts one of the most plausible arguments hitherto brought to controvert it.—It has hitherto been argued, that the English cannot compete with the French manufacturer, because the latter buys his raw material cheaper and better than the former; but this position is disproved by the fact, as now asserted, that for at least some articles of consumption the French manufacturer has found it to his advantage to purchase in the English market, which he can only do by outbidding.—that is, by purchasing dearer than the English consumer. The fact of the increase of the English trade in silk is indisputable. The only plausible argument which can be raised against this fact is, that profits are small, and that wages are lowered. But it should be borne in mind, that it is the general state of the country, and of all trades, and not the particular state of any one trade, which regulates the rate of profits and of wages. In a trade where there is an increase of the use of the raw material, and consequently of the labour bestowed upon it, that trade must be, comparatively at least, prosperous If wages and profits are at the same time lowered. that reduction must be owing to the force of competition, which has always a tendency to reduce prices and profits to an average level, and which, in this case, makes the silk trade less profitable, only because all trades are less profitable.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

BAPTISM BY IMMERSION IN A CHURCH!

An extraordinary occurrence took place in St Martin's Church, on Tuesday last. A very amiable young lady named Prossor, who was brought up a dissenter from the Church of England having attended for a considerable time at St Martin's Church, under the Ministry of the Rev. Dr. Richards, was anxious to become a communicant with this Church; but not having been christened. it was necessary she should previously undergo that ceremony. She, however, objected to the form christening, viz—throwing or sprinkling water on the face, as contrary to the language of the Gospel as well as to the formula in the prayer-book, the former of which says, speaking of adults who were baptised by the Apostle. "& they straightway went down *into* the water, & were baptised," &c: and the latter, speaking of infants, says, "and they shall warily dip them," &c. She, therefore, applied to Dr. Richards, to be allowed at her christening that the ceremony might be performed according to what she conceived was the literal Scriptural meaning of the words of the Apostle—by submersion. The Doctor, at first, said it was quite impossible, and attempted to convince the lady, by argument, that sprinkling was equally efficacious. The Doctor's argument only went to convince her that if baptism was good for anything at all, it was essential that the form adopted by the Saviour and the Apostles should be strictly adhered to. In this dilemma it was suggested that upon an application being made to the Bishop of London, he might grant a dispensation to have the ceremony performed in the manner the lady desired it—by dipping. The application was made, and it was granted. Last Tuesday was appointed for the ceremony to take place, & about midday a large oblong wooden tub was placed close to the baptismal font, in St. Martin's Church, & the lady made her appearance suitably attired with woollen underclothing. It was a bitter cold day, but the lady was nothing daunted, and the Doctor "warily dipped her" over head and ears after reading an appropriate service. The lady afterwards retired to the vestry with her female friends, and having exchanged her wet apparel for dry clothes, returned home to her family in Charing cross, where the health of the new Christian was drunk with due honours. The only instance of baptism by immersion having taken place in one of our Churches before, occurred at Leicester and with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese.—*The Morn. Chro., Jan. 5.*

ROME, Dec. 9.

The inexorable, who make their bread by "poisoning port" and "letting lodgings," hold on in their stale course, and will not "bate one jot" of the "war prices" which they had last year. Even a poor "*solitaire*," like myself, all alone and without any incumbrance whatsoever, cannot "locate" my little body in a decent apartment in the Via Babbuino or Piazza di Spagna for less than a louis a day, or, at least. three piastres. To this sum may be added ten pauls (4s. 7d) for a dinner without wine, a world of money for fuel, and fourteen pauls for a bottle of sherry (6s. 5d.), without including *valet-de-place*, or any of the thousand-and-one *et ceteras* which one finds it necessary to have. Those however, who have the misfortune in these "evil days" to have found it necessary to eschew hotels and lodging-houses, and to take up their abode in palaces? This will sound somewhat extraordinary to an English ear, but such, nevertheless, is the fact. Be it known unto you that divers "*magnates*" in this city—to wit, Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, Cardinals, &c., are infinitely more needy than the happier of hotel-keepers; and hit, therefore, they are willing to let a part (and the best part too) of the palaces for much lower prices—comparatively speaking—than the professional lodging-house-keepers. Hence they have this year found an abundance of customers; for where there is a family of eight or ten persons, with four or five servants. the saving in this way is immense. Not but that they are cheated, and hugely too; for there is no needly Italian Noble who would not break his word to gain ten pauls; but even with this, and the robberies of their sevants (if they be Italian), they are yet better off, as regards the pocket, than at any hotel in Rome. Thus Lord Shrewsbury has taken the Colonna Palace; while Lady Westmorland rents another outside the Porta Pia, belonging to the family of Patrizi. Sir George Warrender, who has lately arrived, and is giving a succession of dinners at Baths is in treaty for another palace; and so they say is Mr. Chas. Grant; and at this moment there is a *Maestro di Casa* on the look-out for a suitable palace for the Marquess of Hertford, who is expected soon. A considerable sum has been offered to one Italian Nobleman, but I believe the engagement is broken off.—*Daily Paper.*

ROMAN BAN[illegible]

There is now in one of the pr[illegible] Roman Government, a celebrated chief [illegible] bandit i, named Gasparoni, who is accused of 143 muders, 105 of which he confesses. The first crime of this person was a murder, committed when he was only sixteen years of age, on his parish priest, for refusing him absolution for a theft. At eighteen, he distinguished himself in a skirmish with the police, of whom he killed or wounded 20, and was elected captain of the band in which he served, and the numbers of which he subsequently raised to two hundred. Amongst the most daring exploits of this band, prior to their becoming so numerous, was the storming of a convent of nuns at Mount Comodo, in the middle of the day, and carrying off 34 young girls who were there for education, and whom he selected from the others, having previously obtained information that their parents were in circumstances to pay a heavy ransom. They were kept ten, and some even twenty days in the mountains, where (to his credit be it spoken) every attention and respect the situation and their safe keeping warranted was paid them. The ransom demanded for each varied from 200 to 1,000 dollars; and for which he had the courage, such was the terror his name had acquired, to treat in person; no one dared arrest him, from fear of the consequences. What is most extraordinary in the life of this miscreant, is his strict attention to the outward forms of his religion; his person was nearly covered with crosses and images of saints. He (as well as most of his companions) attended regularly on the festivals, never once committed either murder or robbery on a Friday, and always on this, as well as other vigils, observed a strict fast. A priest was compelled to confess them once a month (who of course, from terror, gave them immediate absolution), and one of his order was at last the means of bringing them to justice, and destroying the band. On returning once to the mountains, after a severe encounter with the gendarmerie, in which he had been worsted, and one of his best men killed, he found a bishop and friar who had been taken the day before, and awaited his return to name their ransom. Irritated by the loss he had sustained, they were immediately ordered before him, when he declared to the Bishop that the only means of preserving his life was on his knees to deny the existence of the Saviour. The bishop, seeing no means of escaping death, complied; on which Gasparo observed, "Wretch! thou art unworthy to live," and instantly stabbed him to the heart. The friar was next applied to, who seeing the murder of the bishop, and hoping, to avoid his fate, peremptorily refused to deny his Saviour. The bandit's reply was short:—"Thou wilt be an acquisition to heaven, and may save the bishop's soul from purgatory. This world is too corrupt for thee:" and presenting his carbine, shot him dead at his feet.—*Times. Jan. 7.*

THE HISTORY OF ROB ROY.

The 7th volume of the new edition of the *Waverley Novels* contains the first part of *Rob Roy*. It is prefaced by an introduction extending through 135 pages, giving a history of the life and actions of the lawless chieftain, whose name (says the author), on the suggestion of the late Mr. Constable, gave a title to the novel. The descent of the Macgregors, we are informed, may be traced from Gregor or Gregorius, third son of Alpin, King of Scotland, who flourished about the year 787. Hence their original patronymic is M'Alpine, and they are usually termed the clan Alpine. Of their Celtic descent there can be no doubt, and it is equally certain that they occupied at one time very extensive possessions in Perthshire and Argyleshire. But as they knew little of law, they continued to hold their lands *coir a glave*—that is by the right of the sword; as in process of time the Earls of Argyle and and Breadalbane managed to get the said lands engrossed in Crown charters, the Macgregors, in many cases, were forcibly dispossessed, and compelled, like the Aborigines of North America, to retreat to so it does more profound. This was the origin of all their troubles, and of the lawless character they afterwards acquired. An interesting account is given of the battle of Gleuf uin (the Glen of Sorrow), where the ancestor of Rob Roy acquired a bad pre-eminence, and was known by the name of *Dugald Ciar Mhor*, or the great mouse-coloured man. The Laird of Luss, and the clan Gregor, whose possessions were separated by the waters of Loch Lomond, had long been at variance, and as one act of aggression led to another, the Macgregors on one occasion rose *en masse* and made a raid or foray into the enemy's territory. Sir Humphrey Colquhoun received notice of the intended incursion, and was not only prepared to meet the foe, but supported by the Buchanans, Grahams, and other gentry from Lennox, as well as a party of the citizens of Dumbarton, led by a bailie, Tobias Smollet, ancestor of the celebrated novelist of the same name. [illegible] near the south-west[illegible] extremity [illegible] and [illegible] rents of [illegible] opponents, victory speedily declared for the Macgregors. The conflict was fierce, but pursuit most sanguinary. While the latter lost only two or three men, the invaders mourn as many hundreds, and the chief himself, though he escaped from the field, was afterwards murdered in the Castle of Benechra—some say by the Macgregors, and others by the M'Farlanes. It is even added that the fury of the assailants extended itself to a party of students for clerical orders, who had imprudently come to see the battle. This attrocity is usually ascribed to *Ciar Mhor*, and the country people say that the blood of his victims will never be effaced from the large flag stone where they were murdered. Be this as it may, the leader of the Macgregors was much shocked with the cruelty of his foster-brother, and easily foresaw that so revolting a proceeding would draw down on the clan the utmost vengeance of government. Accordingly, representations were made to King James VI. when at Stirling, and to strengthen these, "the widows of the slain, to the number of eleven score, in deep mourning, riding upon white palfreys, and each bearing her husband's bloody shirt on a spear, appeared in presence of a monarch peculiarly accessible to such sights of fear and sorrow, to demand vengeance for the death of their husbands, upon those by whom they had been made desolate." Accordingly, letters of fire and sword were issued against the Macgregors, and the clan was be leagured by numerous foes. Nothing, perhaps, but the fastnesses they inhabited, saved the race from utter extinction; and the spirit of their chief, Macgregor, of Gleustrae, became at last so much broken, that he offered to surrender to the Earl of Argyle, with his principal followers, on condition that they should be sent out of Scotland. He did so, and was deceived; the same party that conveyed him to England, took him back to Edinburgh a close prisoner, where he was tried on the 20th January 1604, and shortly after executed. From this time till the appearance of Rob Roy on the scene, a period of more than a hundred years, the fate of the Macgregors was sufficiently hard; the severe laws against them, though repeatedly relaxed, were re-enacted, and though sometimes favoured on account of their services, or particular views of policy, they were upon the whole a persecuted and devoted people.

The date of Macgregor's birth is not known. His first exploit was a predatory excursion into

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

the parish of Kippen in Lenox, which took place in the year 1691. At this period he is supposed to have been about twenty-five, and during the quiet times that succeeded, he became a cattle-dealer, or drover on a large scale. His father is said to have been a lieut.-col probably in the service of James II., and the descendants of *Dugald Ciar Mhor* lived chiefly in the now classical tract of country which stretches between Ben Lomond and Loch Katrine. But his proper designation was Inversnaid, one of the most romantic spots upon earth, and which no one can forget that has ever visited the banks of Loch Lomond. Afterwards, however, he acquired a right of some kind to the property of Craig Royston, "a domain of rock and forest lying on the east bank of Loch Lomond, where that beautiful lake stretches into the dusky mountains of Glenfallach," and it is probably to this circumstance that Wordsworth alludes in the poem he wrote on visiting the grave—

> And thus among his rocks he lived
> Through summer's heat, and winter's snow;
> The eagle he was lord above,
> And Rob was lord below.

At first his droving speculations prospered greatly. Black cattle formed the staple wealth of the mountains of the west, and as no Lowland grazier would venture to cross the Highland line, there was ample scope for the talents of Rob Roy. At this time he was in great favour with the Duke of Montrose, and his importance was still farther increased by the death of his father on which he succeeded to the management of his nephew's property, M'Gregor of Glengyle. But even in those days, the trade in cattle was liable to the same sudden fluctuations, that have proved so ruinous in our own days and district, and in consequence of a great depression of the markets, as well perhaps as the misconduct of a partner, who decamped, of the name of M'Donald, Rob Roy became utterly insolvent. This reverse of fortune drove him from Inversnaid into the wilds of Glen Dochart; and he was denounced in an advertisement which appeared in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of 18th June, 1712. This document, which is given in an appendix, after inviting all magistrates to apprehend him, states that he had gone off with 1000*l.* belonging to different noblemen and gentlemen, and which had been given him for the purpose of purchasing Highland cows. From the time of his insolvency forward, the Duke of Montrose became his foe, attached his property, and even sold his furniture at Inversnaid, leaving his wife without a decent home, who felt great anguish at being expelled from the banks of Loch Lomond, and gave vent to her feelings "in a fine piece of music, still well known to amateurs, by the name of 'Rob Roy's Lament.'" It was now, to use the language of the novel, that he became a "broken man." The Duke of Argyle was so far favourable, that he allowed him "wood and water"---in other words, scope for fishing and hunting, and for the rest he contrived to pick up a subsistence by levying *Black Mail*. The exact amount of the impost has never been accurately ascertained, though one fact stated by Sir Walter may lead to the inference that it never exceeded five per cent. The person of the outlaw is minutely described, and the account agrees in almost every particular with the picture given of him in the novel.

At the time of the rebellion in 1715, he [illegible] become celebrated for his address and [illegible] and though he espoused the Jacobite [illegible] question, [illegible] opposition to the gra[illegible]ange-[illegible] Sheriff [illegible] Earl of [illegible]amp "the Mac[illegible]egor" joined, [illegible] him to Aberdeen to raise recruits [illegible] remnant of his clan, settled in the [illegible]d while there, he became acquainted [illegible]uished clansmen, Dr. James Gregory, the [illegible] dynasty of learned men, and grandfather [illegible] the celebrated Dr. Gregory of Edinburgh. The professor was very kind to the outlaw, invited him to his house, and awakened a feeling of gratitude in his bosom that threatened to prove highly embarrassing in the end. The professor had a son, a fine lively boy about nine years of age, and the cataran, after pondering deeply on the matter told his father that he had "a spirited son that he was cramming him with his useless book learning, and that he was determined to take him with him, and make a man of him!" The Doctor excused himself on the score of his son's health and was careful not to offend his kinsman. This anecdote will remind the reader of Bailie Jarvie's proposition to make his cousin Rob's sons weavers, and is most probably the circumstance that suggested the idea originally to the author.

After the rebellion had been suppressed, Rob Roy, though included in the Act of Attainder found means to pacify the local authorities, and pitching his tent at Craig-Royston, on the banks of Loch Lomond took every opportunity of annoying his old enemy, the Duke of Montrose. With this view he organised a little army of guerilla soldiers, and never stirred from home without a body-guard of ten or twelve picked men. Montrose, on his part, let the military loose on his troublesome neighbour, and ordered three different parties of soldiers to penetrate his fastnesses by different routes, and thus cut off every means of escape. But the expedition miscarried, from bad management and bad weather, and though the nest was discovered, the bird had flown. And here again we may trace the origin of an expedition which makes such a conspicuous figure in the novel, and which no doubt, suggested the high doings in the Pass and Clauchan of Aberfoyle. Mr. Graham of Killearn, the Duke of Montrose's factor, accompanied the party that burnt and razed the dwelling at Craig Royston, and for this outrage the outlaw took speedy vengeance. In the middle of November 1716, while Mr. Graham, the gentleman just named, was collecting his master's rents, at a place called Chapel Erock, Rob Roy and his followers suddenly burst on him seized his books and papers, and about 300*l.* in money, and carried the factor along with them to a small island in Loch Katrine, which is still called Rob Roy's prison. In the first instance, a ransom of 3,400 marks was placed on Mr. Graham's head, but the other tired of detaining him as a hostage, sent him back to his master with his books and papers, and a receipt for the money. At the period alluded to, part of the Duke's rents were paid in kind, and the outlaw made many sly visits to the granaries in which the corn was stored. To repress these and similar mal-practices, a small fort was erected at Inversnaid, which was repeatedly stormed and as often repaired; and what is not a little curious, the celebrated General Wolfe commanded in it subsequent to the troublesome times of 1745-6. Sir Walter adds a note here. "About the year 1792, when the author chanced to pass that way while on a tour through the Highlands, a garrison, consisting of a single veteran, was still maintained at Inversnaid. The venerable warder was reaping his barley croft in all peace and tranquillity, and when we asked admittance, he told us we would find the key of *the Fort* under the door."

As Rob Roy advanced in years, he became more peaceful in his habits, and his nephew and clan at last renounced their enmity to the Duke of Montrose. Though he had been bred a Protestant, he became a Catholic in his latter years, out of compliment, as has been supposed, to the Duke of Argyle. He did not, however we are told, "pretend to justify all the tenets of Catholicism, and acknowledged that extreme unction always appeared to him a great waste of *ulzie* or oil." Shortly before his death, a person with whom he had had an ancient feud, proposed to visit him. When the day arrived and the visitors approached, "raise me," he said, "from my bed, throw my plaid around me, and bring my claymore, dirk, and pistols—it shall never be said that a foeman saw Rob Roy Macgregor defenceless and unarmed." While the other paid his compliments, he maintained a cold civility; and as soon as he had left the house—"Now," he said, "all is over; let the piper play *Ha till me tulidh* (we return no more)," and he is said to have expired before the dirge was finished.

His decease is supposed to have taken place in 1738, and if he was a youth of twenty-five in 1691, he must have exceeded the term of three score and ten years. He left five sons, three of whom seem to have been common-place characters. James and Robin Oig were the chief actors in a villanous case of abduction, undertaken to repair their broken fortunes. After a troubled and adventurous career, James retired to France, and was reduced to such straits, that he wrote to his patron Bohaldie, requesting his interest to procure him employment as a breeder of horses, or hunter and fowler. His last request was, that his patron would lend him his bag-pipes, that he might play over some of the melancholy tunes of his native land. His letter is dated in Oct. 1754, and he died in the course of the same month. His brother, Robin Oig, was tried the same year at Edinburgh for the abduction of Jean Key or Wright, and publicly executed. Some of his friends ventured to Edinburgh, received the corpse and were joined by a large body of their countrymen at Linlithgow, who conducted it "with the coronach and other wild emblems of Highland mourning, to Balquhidder."—*Atlas.*

Historical Character of the GREEK REVOLUTION.

[illegible] *Atlas* [illegible]

[illegible]as been too much the habit in this country of late, to represent the Greek question as devoid of political importance, and the Greek people as unworthy of national sympathy—to censure the treaty of intervention as the sacrifice of British interests to classical recollections, and to ridicule the friends of Greek independence as visionaries or pedants influenced by the dreams of a college or the fashions of a soterie. Nothing, we think, can be more mischievous than such representations—nothing more misplaced than such ridicule. From a concatenation of events, which may be regarded nearly as necessary in all its links, as it was easy, to foresee, after the first year of the Greek insurrection, and nearly impossible not to acknowledge subsequently, that the Greek question was destined, till its final settlement to become the pivot on which European policy was to turn. It was easy to see that Russia, by making the Greek struggle, and the interests of the Greek people the constant object of her vigilance—the standing pretext for her interference, as she had attempted to do without the same motives, for the last fifty or sixty years—would confer upon it in the end a real or fictitious importance. But the long and sanguinary conflict of a Christian people against the forces of an infidel empire—destitute of the resources of civilization, and ready to crumble to pieces by the inherent vices of its frame, but making up for its want of real power by devastations and massacres, was calculated not to interest their co-religionists of Russia alone—it irresistibly engaged the sympathies of the whole Christian world. The success of failure of this persecuted people was to unsettle or to fix, for a long time, the line of demarcation for Asiatic conquest, which had been arrested in its progress westward by the ancestors of this same people, more than two thousand years ago, and which, when afterwards reinforced by a fiercer fanaticism, or opposed by a feebler barrier, had swept over Greece and been repelled only from the ramparts of Germany. The establishment of Greek independence was to rescue another portion of Europe from its unchangeable barbarism—to drive it back to its more appropriate hands, or to compel it to adopt the laws of good neighbourhood. The contest was not one between two bordering nations, acting under similar moral or political influences, or between different classes of the same nation, contending for political superiority or equal rights—but between two races, who residing in the same country for centuries, as oppressors and slaves, had never approximated more than ravenous animals and their prey in the same forest—between two religions, the one of which makes it a sacred duty to exterminate the professors of the other—between two marked stages of civilization, or at least between a capacity and an incapacity for civilization—in short, between barbarism on the one hand, created by oppression and aspiring at improvement, and, on the other, that barbarism which is preserved in civil and religious institutions, and which cannot be eradicated without changing the whole essence and structure of society. Another, consideration could not fail to strike even common humanity, divested of all regard for political freedom. The perseverance of the Greeks in resisting their tyrants for years, without almost an example of treachery or a proposal of submission—their declared determination never to return under their former yoke, proved by an unrelaxed hatred of their masters, and by sacrifices unknown in other conflicts—and, on the other hand, the fixed resolution of the Turks to consider the Greeks, if re-conquered, not as insurgent subjects, but contumacious slaves—these circumstances, we say, afford sufficient evidence that no alternative remained for the former but independence or extermination. To massacre, or to successful resistance, indeed, they seem to have made up their minds. Hence, when conquered, they never expected clemency, hence the population of whole towns villages or districts of country, fled to the caves, the forests, or the mountains, on the approach of an irresistible Mussulman force—hence each and all preferred the chances of an unsuccessful resistance, to the certain consequences of inactive submission—hence they had reached that state of mind where fear had ceased to act—*non timor eventûs deterioris abest.*—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

Ecclesiastical Commission.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Ecclesiastical Law, is understood to consist of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Glocester, the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Wynford, Sir John Nicholl, Dr. Lushington. Lord Stowell's name was, we believe, originally inserted, but, from his age and infirmities, he probably will not attend.

The object of this Commission is believed to be limited. As the law now stands, the Ecclesiastical Courts have power over personal property, wholly at variance with our present advanced and complicated state of society. When these laws were made, little respect was paid to personal property, which, indeed, in the feudal times, could hardly be said to have existence, and hence the [illegible] had not jurisdiction over it. A reform in this matter the Commission are to hold in view; also to suggest the means of punishing neglect of duty, and delinquencies on the part of the clergy, in their clerical character. Some alarm is felt, lest, under this head, the bishops should endeavour to usurp an arbitrary power over the inferior clergy, which, under the pretence of preventing crimes against the church, might become a source of the most odious tyranny.

No alteration in the liturgy is contemplated, nor any investigation, into the abuses complained of in the unequal distribution of the wealth and enormous revenue of the church. No correction of this evil is within the scope of the powers given to the commission.—*The Times' Jan.* 8.

PARAGRAPHS OF THE SEASON.

(From the Spectator, January 2.)

An uncommonly fine murder has arrived from Bavaria, to add to the cheer of Christmas week. Murders, like young ladies, do not always think it prudent to tell their ages; but this must have had place before October, and yet it is quite fresh and as good as if just killed. Seized with a passion for a watch, George Wachs—a name akin to the object of desire—killed the owner, and all his family as they came home, one after the other. The subject will be dramatized at Covent Garden.

The next is a highly seasonable anecdote.

Mademoiselle Sontag.—A few days ago, this distinguished vocalist nearly lost her life *in a very romantic manner.* A person named Chauriel waited on her, in order to request that she would serve as a model or rather as a mould, for a bust in plaster, which he said should be a perfect resemblance; and she acceded to his proposal. The artist told the lady it would be necessary to tie her head to the sofa, in order to place the layer of plaster properly, and this having been done, he set to work. The layer, however, was so thick that Mademoiselle Sontag could no longer breathe, and she began to move her arms and legs with some violence. He, however, took no notice, but continued his work. The lady, almost suffocated, then *gave a kick, which upset a beautiful service of china that was placed near her.* The servants hearing the noise, rushed in, and perceiving the state of their mistress, had sufficient presence of mind to cut off the plaster with a knife. They then released her head from the sofa, and Mademoiselle *escaped with a few convulsions.* As to the artist, he was kicked out of the house. It is said that M. Scribe, the dramatist, has got hold of this story, and intends to write a vandeville from it.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

The efficiency of Mademoiselle Sontag's kick is what the mind dwells upon with a curious satisfaction. The lady was on this occasion, at least

"Mistress of herself though china falls."

The scene must have been interesting to the artist, until his service of plaster, as well as that of china, received the reward of a kick.

Here is another morsel—

"There is now at Bordeaux a young girl, born without feet, and without arms, who writes, draws, knits and *loads a pistol*, with her mouth. She is almost as dexterous with her nose, and plays different waltzes on the piano. She is also stated to possess remarkable beauty."

In the Fashions for Gentlemen's Dress—an article which we consider as especially accredited by the learned editor of the *Chronicle*, as that print never fails to copy it first into its columns—we find these seasonable truths—

"A very stylish *half dress* is composed of a granite colour coat with lappels, lined with black velvet, the under waistcoast of green velvet trimmed with very small round buttons of gold; pantaloons of celestial blue, and a cravat of black satin with long ends closed in front by small buttons of wrought gold."

Granite is, we suppose, the fashionable colour, as the Administration seems to be disposed to bring gaols into common wear.

What follows is very important, if true—

The umbrella of a man of fashion is *of myrtle-green* gros-de-Naples, without any kind of border at the edge; the handle of *a Chinese laurel*, without any head, a simple plate of gold only finishing *the superior part.*

"Some fashionable gentlemen wear the crowns of their hats *higher on one side than the other.*

"Under waistcoats are decidedly fashionable for dress and are of very beautiful colours and patterns. The most in favour for evening parties are rose colour silk, sky blue of a diamond texture, and the *corners dotted with silver*; they have a pretty effect. Care must be taken in the choice, that the under waistcoat corresponds with the outside waistcoat. For instance, if the top waistcoat be of black velvet, *with crimson stripes*, the under waistcoat should be of crimson silk; if it be a brown figured velvet, *with gold spangles and purple flowers*, the under one should be of purple without spangles; and if a *purple with a gold figure*, the under waistcoat may be of gold colour or purple; but if one has gold or silver spangles the other should not have any."

MISCELLANEA.

Literary Discovery.—Among the letters now lying at the Post office, which cannot be delivered because the residence of the party to whom they are directed is not known, is one addressed, "Samuel Johnson, L L D, Author of a Dictionary;" and it would appear, from what is written on the board in which this address is inserted, that some person having filled in a direction with his pencil, the postman has been sent to a house in the city, in search of the doctor, who has been dead a few days more than 45 years.

A Humourous Circumstance.—A few days ago, as Gallagher, the ventriloquist, alighted from the Cork coach in Dawson-street, Dublin, he played one of those tricks of his art which, a few months back, was nearly costing him his life at Tipperary. When dismounted from the coach, he gave a very large travelling trunk to a large lump of a fellow, of the name of Sweeney, to leave it at Mr. G.'s residence; the trunk being so very heavy, obliged Sweeney to rest himself at the corner of the above street, when, to his utter amazement, an unknown voice was heard from within the trunk roaring at a tremendous rate "Murder! Murder!—Och, Sweeney, for God's sake let me out.;" At this moment poor Sweeney ran from the trunk, and in a few minutes had a mob surrounding Gallagher. One fellow, of the name of Kelly, a notorious vender of songs, swore that the ventriloquist was no other person than Hare, who smothered the people to supply the Scotch doctors. The laugh of the matter is, that they were marching Gallagher and his trunk, well guarded, to College-street office, untill he opened it in the street to satisfy a furious rabble.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Horse-radish cut into small pieces, and chewed in the month, is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and cases of incipient consumption. Several cases of its successful application have come within our knowledge.—*Manchester Herald.*

A clock, composed almost wholly of glass, has lately been presented, among other curious pieces of mechanism, to the Society of Arts.

The English Monarchy completes, with this year, its tenth century, from the union of the Heptarchy under Egbert.

A case is now pending befor the Lord Chancellor, relating to the profits, &c. of a baker's business. A wag facetiously observed (not in the hearing of his Lordship) he thought the case ought to be *turned over* to the *Master of the Rolls.* Another wag observed, he thought the lawyers would, at any rate, make a few *crumbs* out of the *batch.*

The old Fleet-market.—On Monday the materials of the tumble-down sheds of this venerable timeworn market were disposed of by public auction. The sale took place on the spot, and was conducted by Mr. Creaton There were about 200 lots, each lot consisting of the bricks, timber, sashes, &c. of a shed, conditioned that the buyer should remove the same at his own expense, within three weeks from the day of sale. The whole of the internal fittings, which were the property of the respective tenants, had been previously removed. The lots fetched fair prices, considering the oldness of the work. Barriers are placed all round the market, by direction of the corporation, in order to prevent any accidents from carriages being driven over the rough broken ground, which in a short time will alone remain to mark the site of this ancient market. And even this last vestige will continue only so long as may be necessary for the entire re-paving of the street, and the whole as one spacious and commodious thoroughfare will then be thrown open to the public, when its former title of Fleet-market will become emerged in that of Farringdon-street.

Bombay.—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, No. 10 Military Square, by Thomas Rigby;—where all communications addressed to the Editor, will be received,